

FIG. 1 is a perspective view of a device 10. The device 10 includes a substrate 12, a layer 14, and a layer 16. A source beam 18 is directed at the device 10, and a surface normal 20 is shown. The device 10 is shown in a perspective view, and the source beam 18 is shown as a dashed line. The surface normal 20 is shown as a solid line. The device 10 is shown in a perspective view, and the source beam 18 is shown as a dashed line. The surface normal 20 is shown as a solid line.

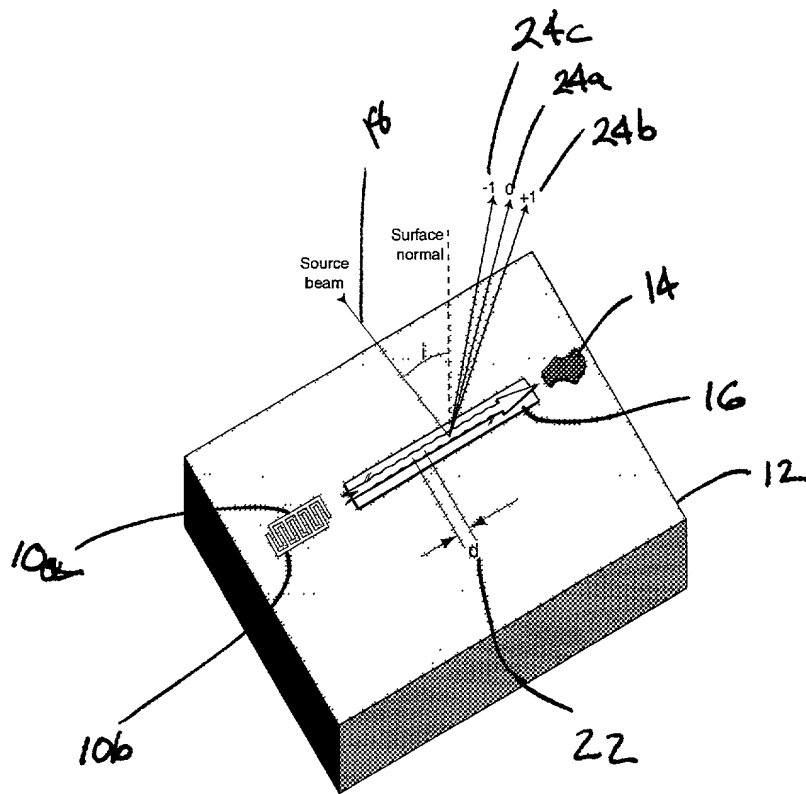


FIG 1

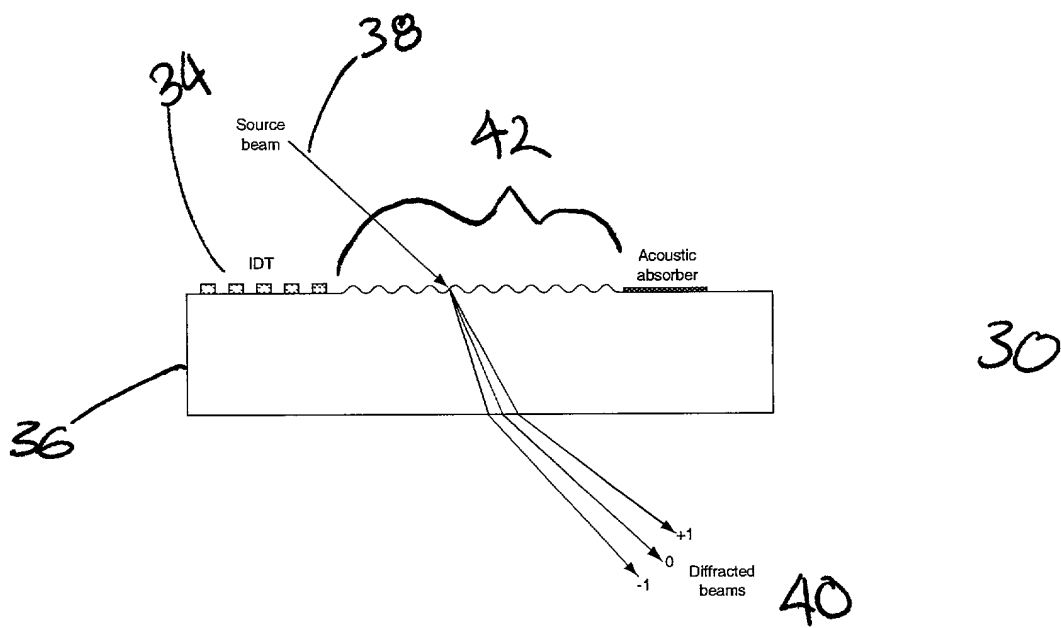
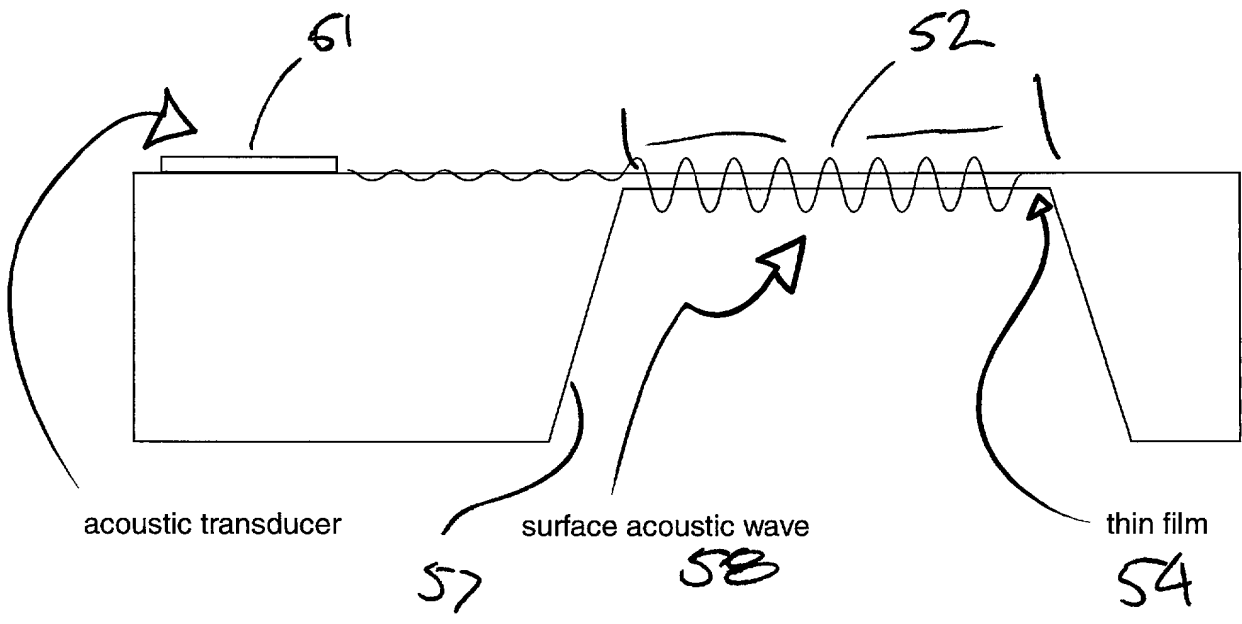


FIG 2

FIG. 3 is a schematic diagram of a device 50. The device 50 includes an acoustic transducer 61, a surface acoustic wave 52, and a thin film 54. The acoustic transducer 61 is coupled to the surface acoustic wave 52, which is coupled to the thin film 54. The thin film 54 is disposed on a substrate 57. The surface acoustic wave 52 is a wave that propagates along the surface of the substrate 57. The thin film 54 is a film that is disposed on the surface of the substrate 57. The acoustic transducer 61 is a device that converts electrical energy into acoustic energy. The surface acoustic wave 52 is a wave that propagates along the surface of the substrate 57. The thin film 54 is a film that is disposed on the surface of the substrate 57.



50

FIG 3

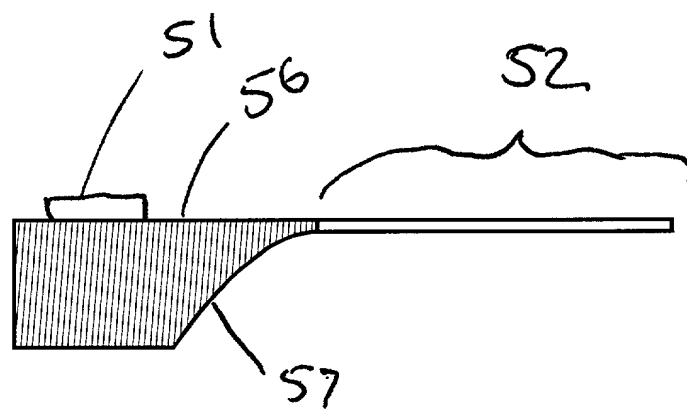


FIG 3b

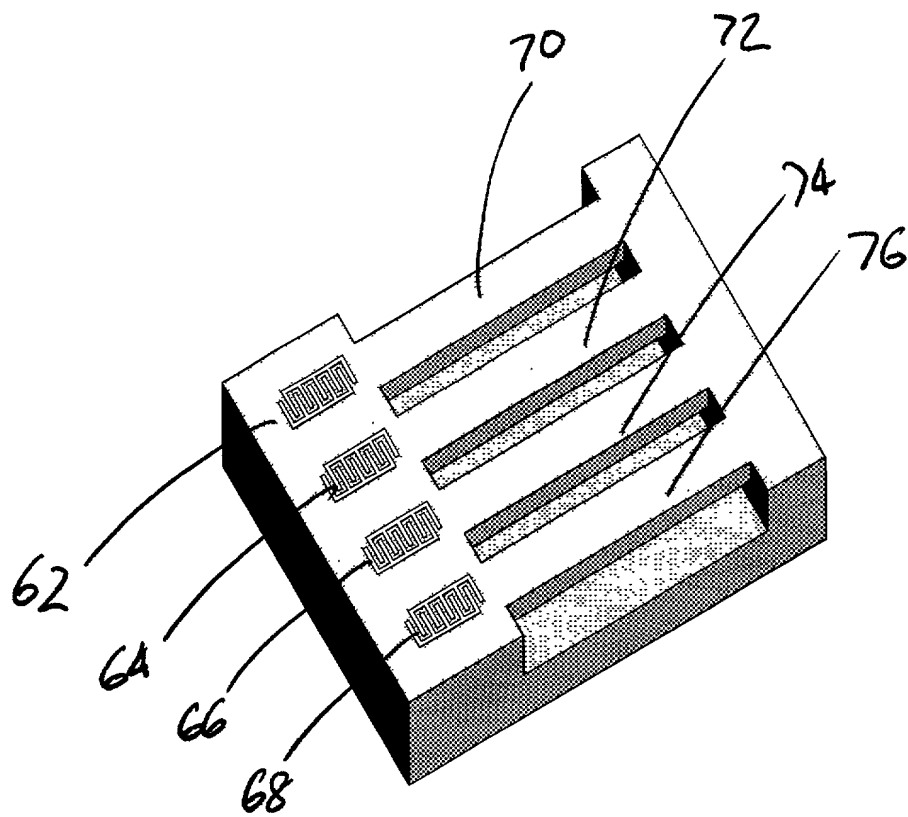


FIG 4a

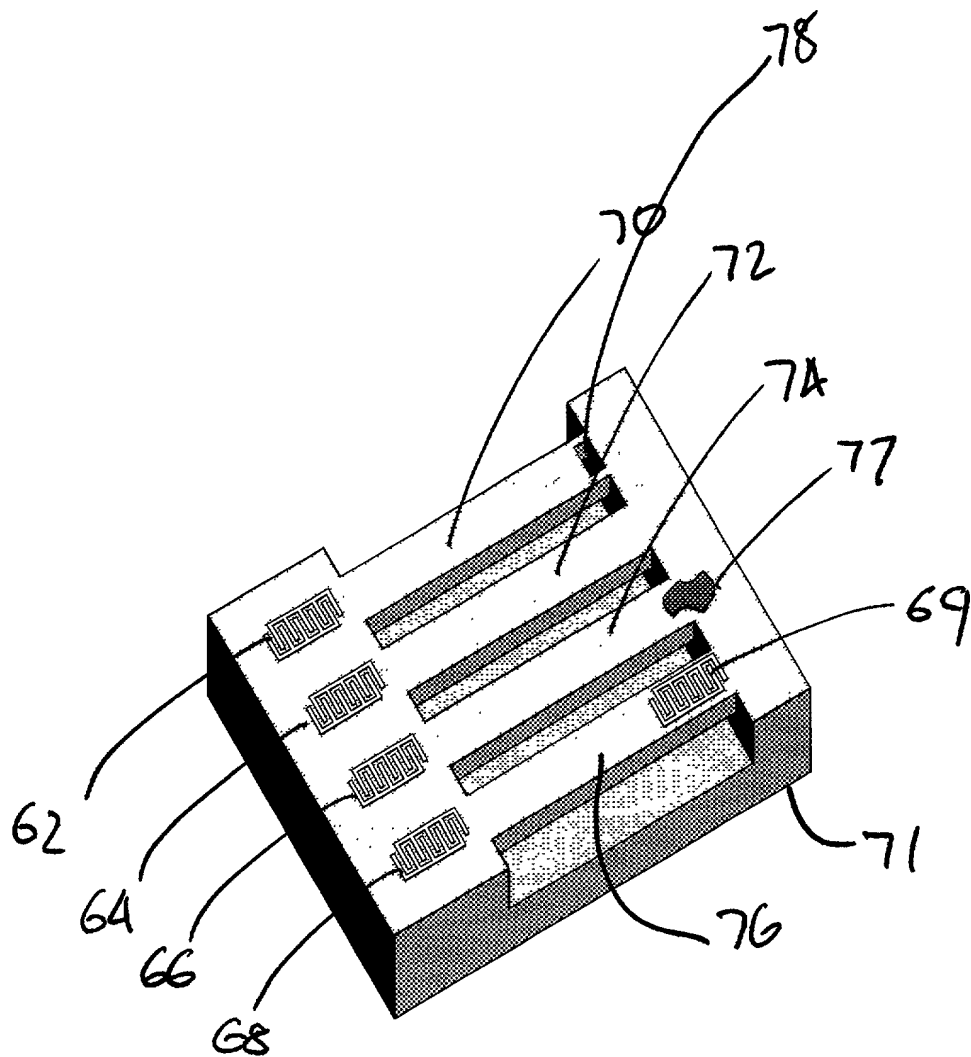


FIG. 4b

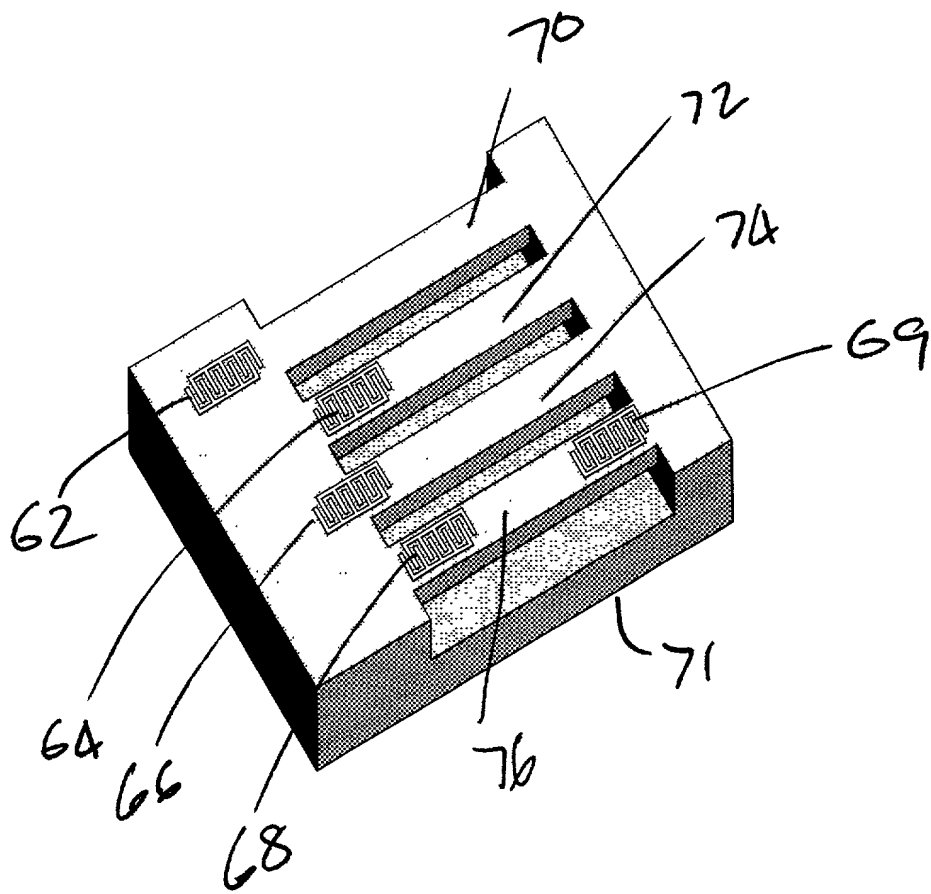


FIG 4C

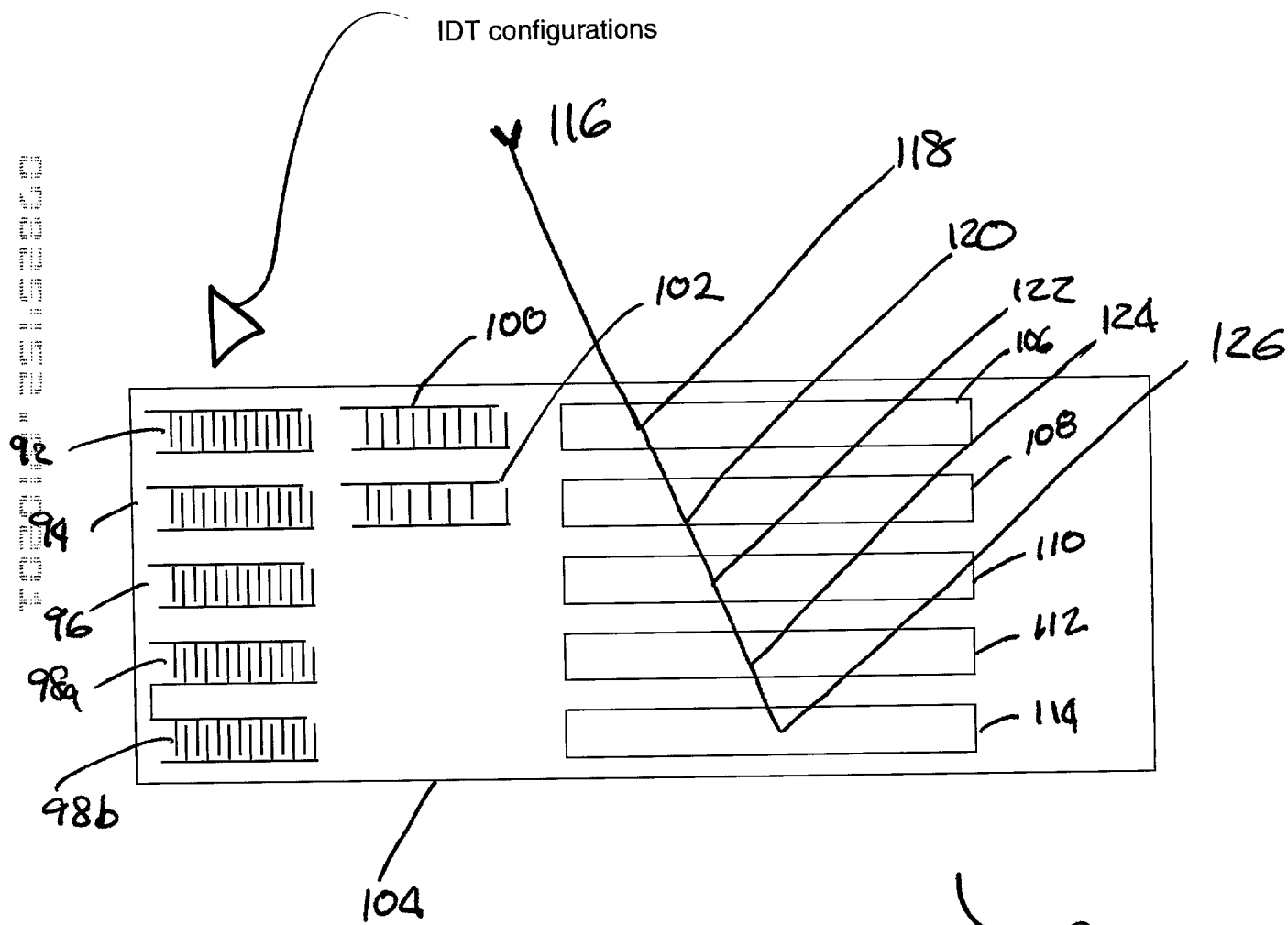
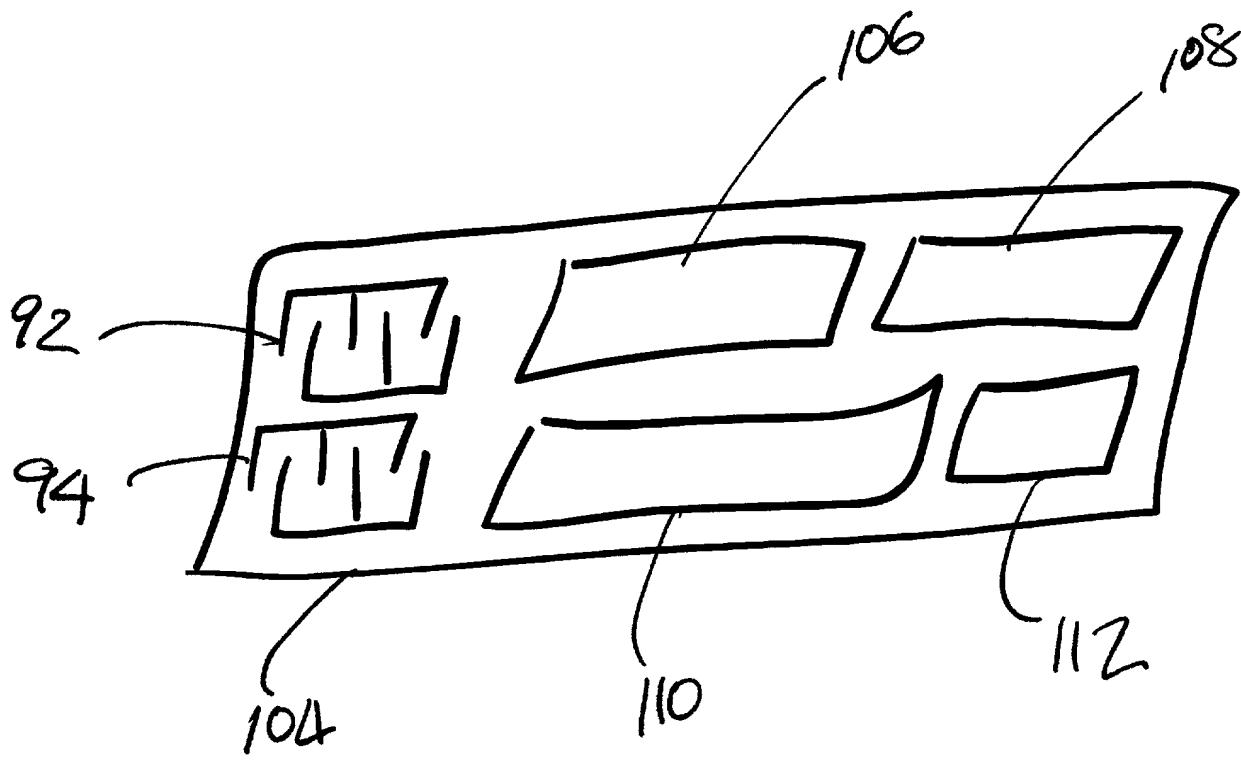


FIG 5a



FIG. 5B is a perspective view of the control panel 100 of the device 10, showing the control panel 100 in a perspective view. The control panel 100 is a rectangular panel with a plurality of control elements. The control panel 100 is shown in a perspective view, and the control elements are shown in a perspective view. The control panel 100 is shown in a perspective view, and the control elements are shown in a perspective view.



5B

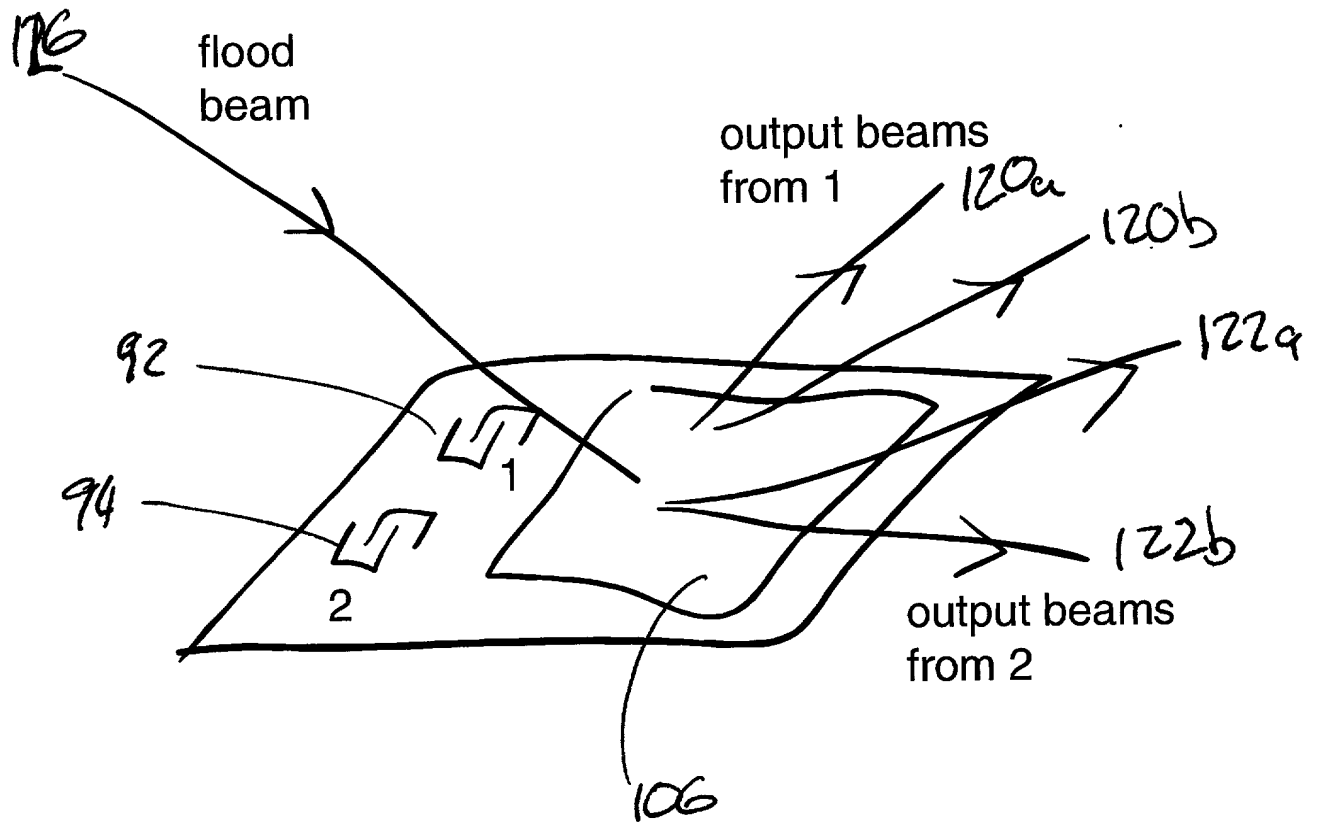


FIG 5C

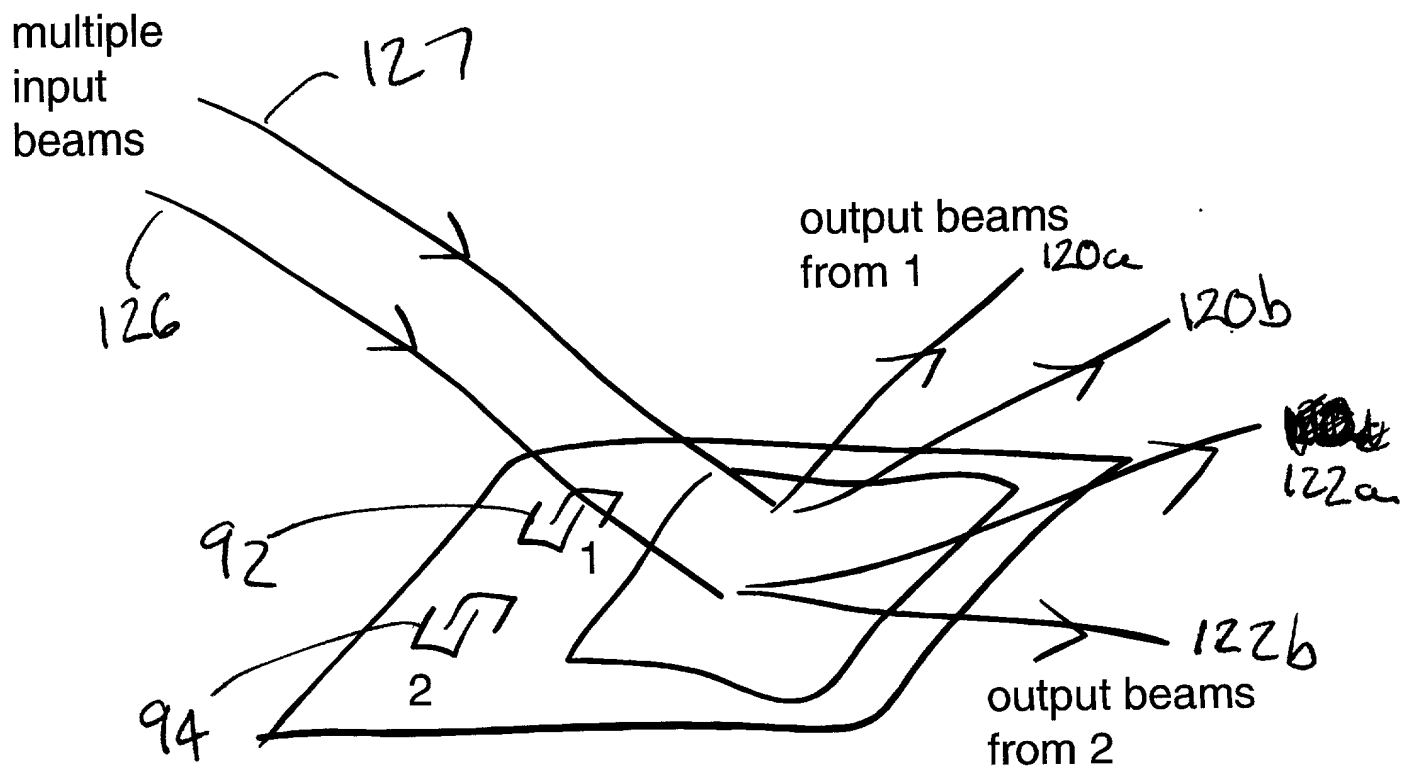


FIG 5d

FIG. 6 is a schematic diagram of a laser system 150. The system includes a laser gain medium 152, a mirror 154, and a SAW SLM 156. The mirror 154 is positioned to reflect light from the laser gain medium 152. The SAW SLM 156 is positioned to receive light from the laser gain medium 152 and to diffract the light into diffracted output beams 160. A dump beam 162 is also shown, which is a beam of light that is directed towards the diffracted output beams 160. The system is labeled 150.

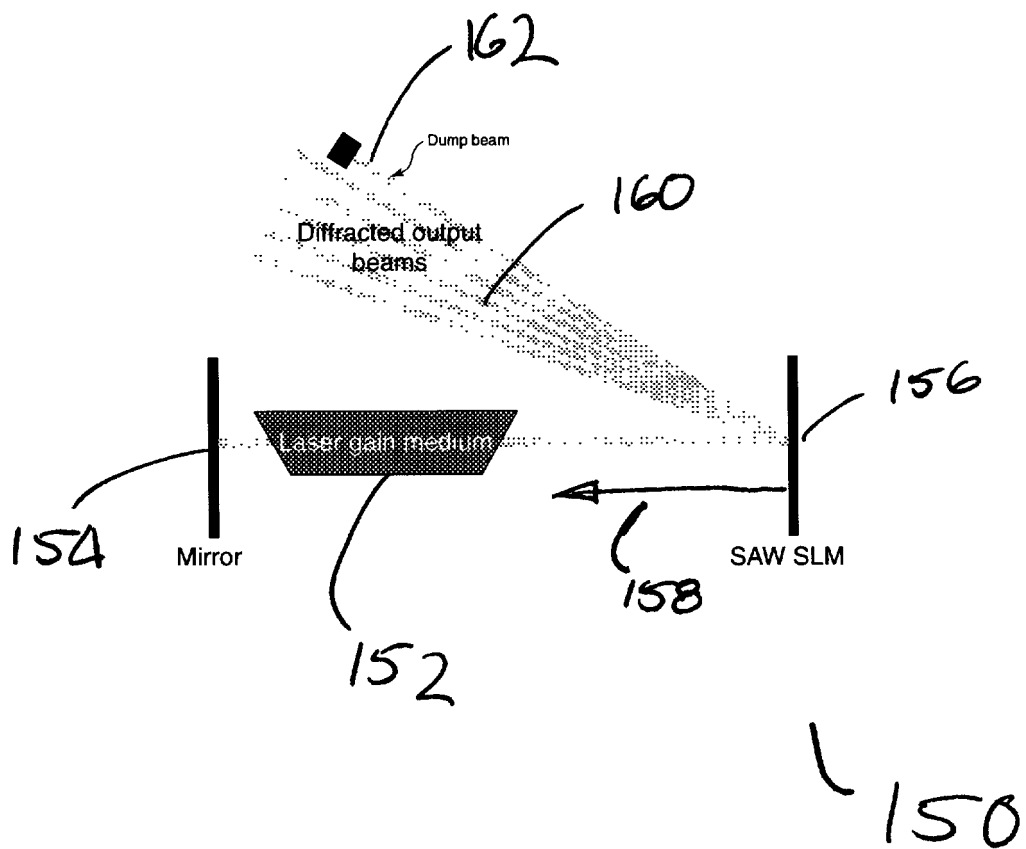


FIG 6

FIG. 7 is a perspective view of a device 170 for measuring the refractive index of a sample. The device 170 includes a source of light 172, a collimating lens 174, a sample 176, and a detector 178. The source of light 172 includes three source fibers 172a, 172b, and 172c. The collimating lens 174 includes three collimating lenses 174a, 174b, and 174c. The sample 176 includes three samples 176a, 176b, and 176c. The detector 178 includes three receiving fibers 178a, 178b, and 178c. The device 170 is configured to measure the refractive index of a sample by directing light from the source fibers 172a, 172b, and 172c through the collimating lenses 174a, 174b, and 174c onto the samples 176a, 176b, and 176c, and then detecting the light with the receiving fibers 178a, 178b, and 178c.

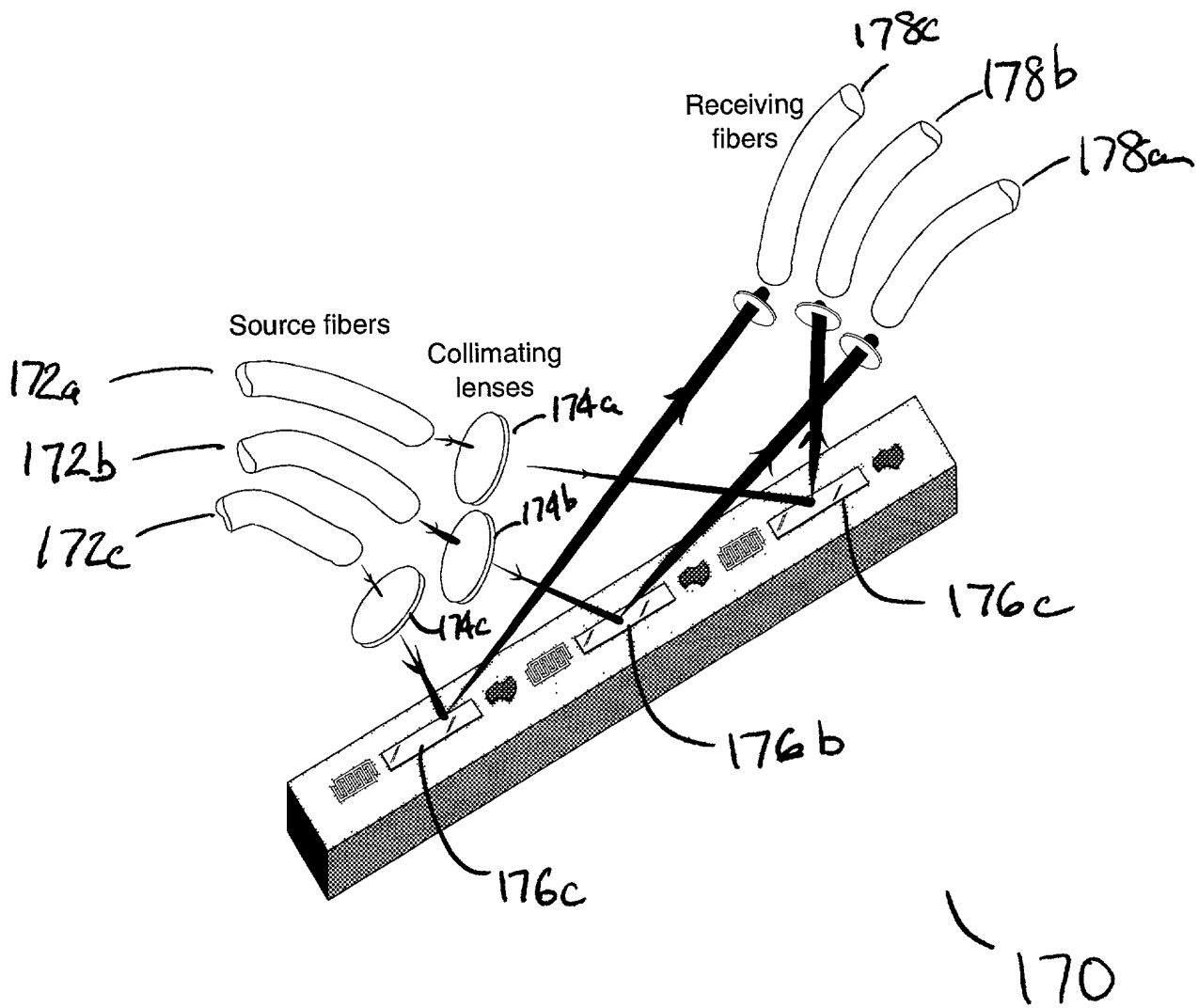
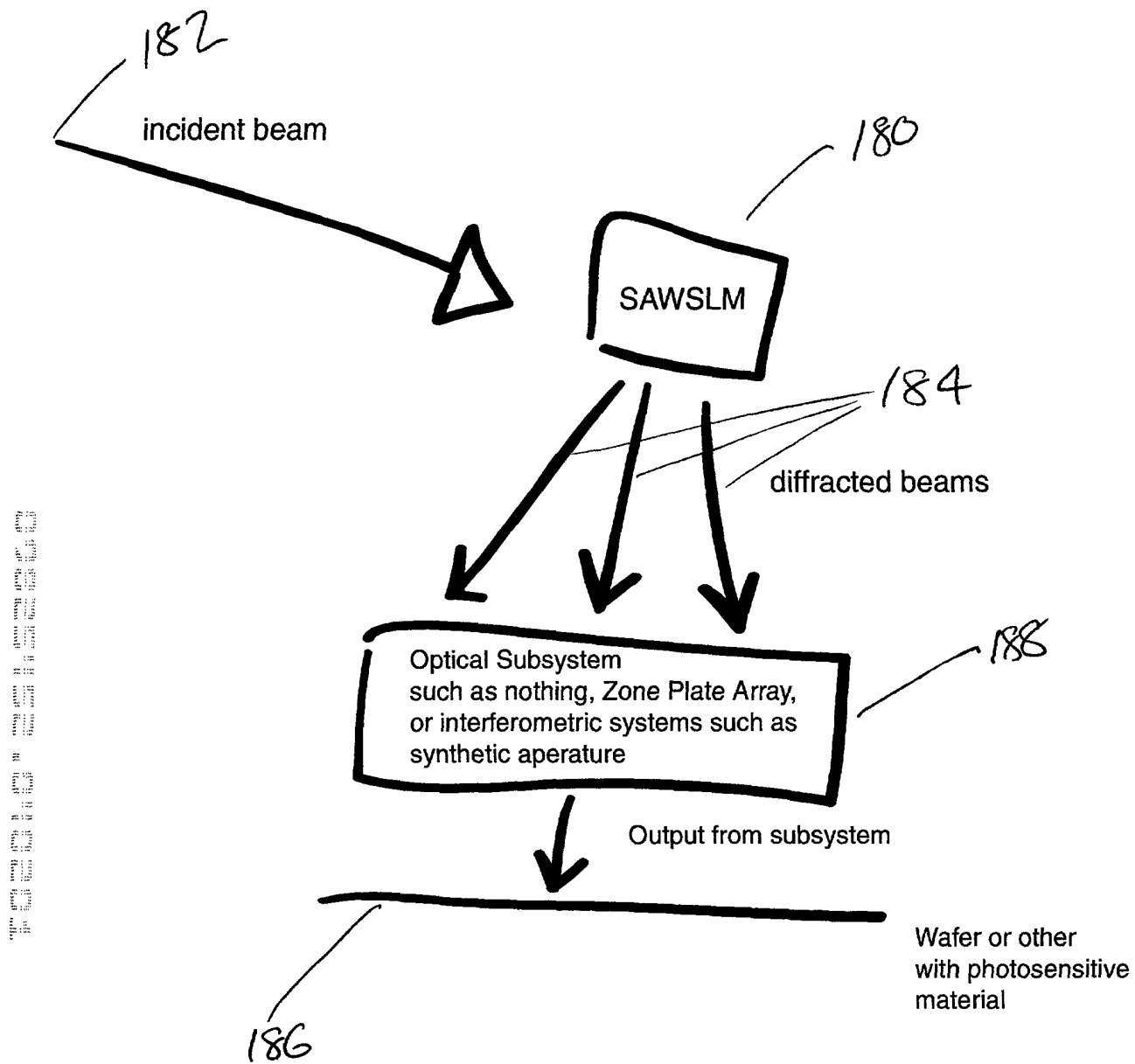


FIG 7



SAW SLM as part of Lithographic System

FIG 8

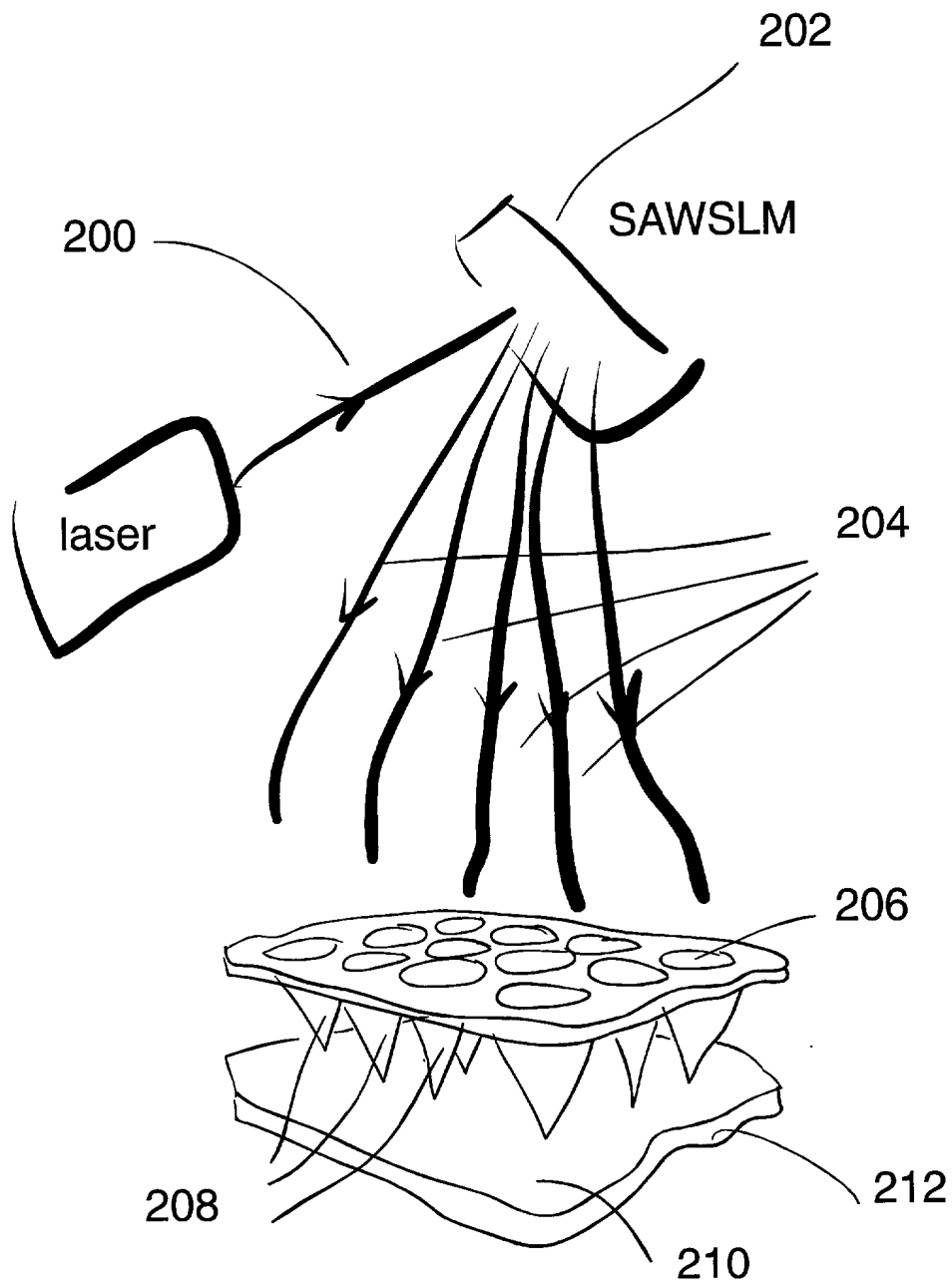


FIG 9





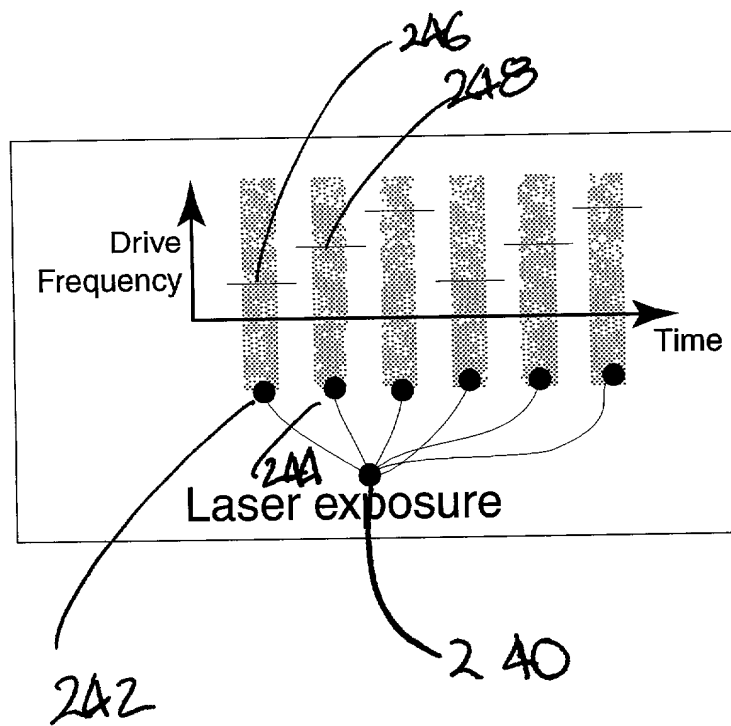


FIG 11

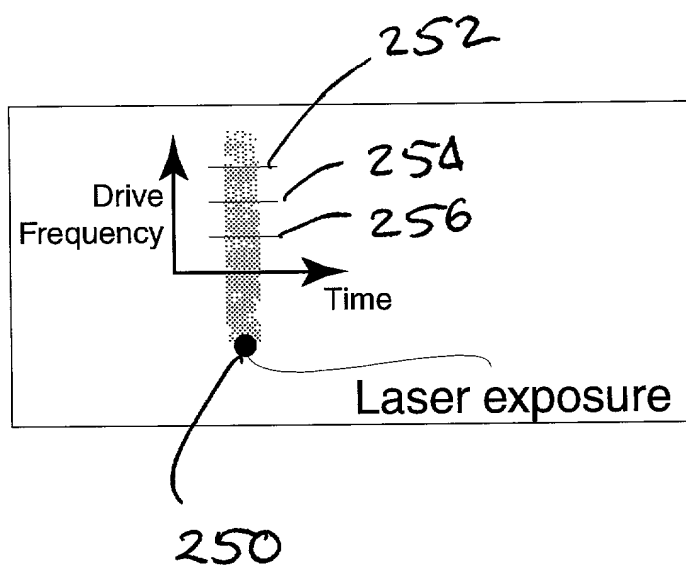
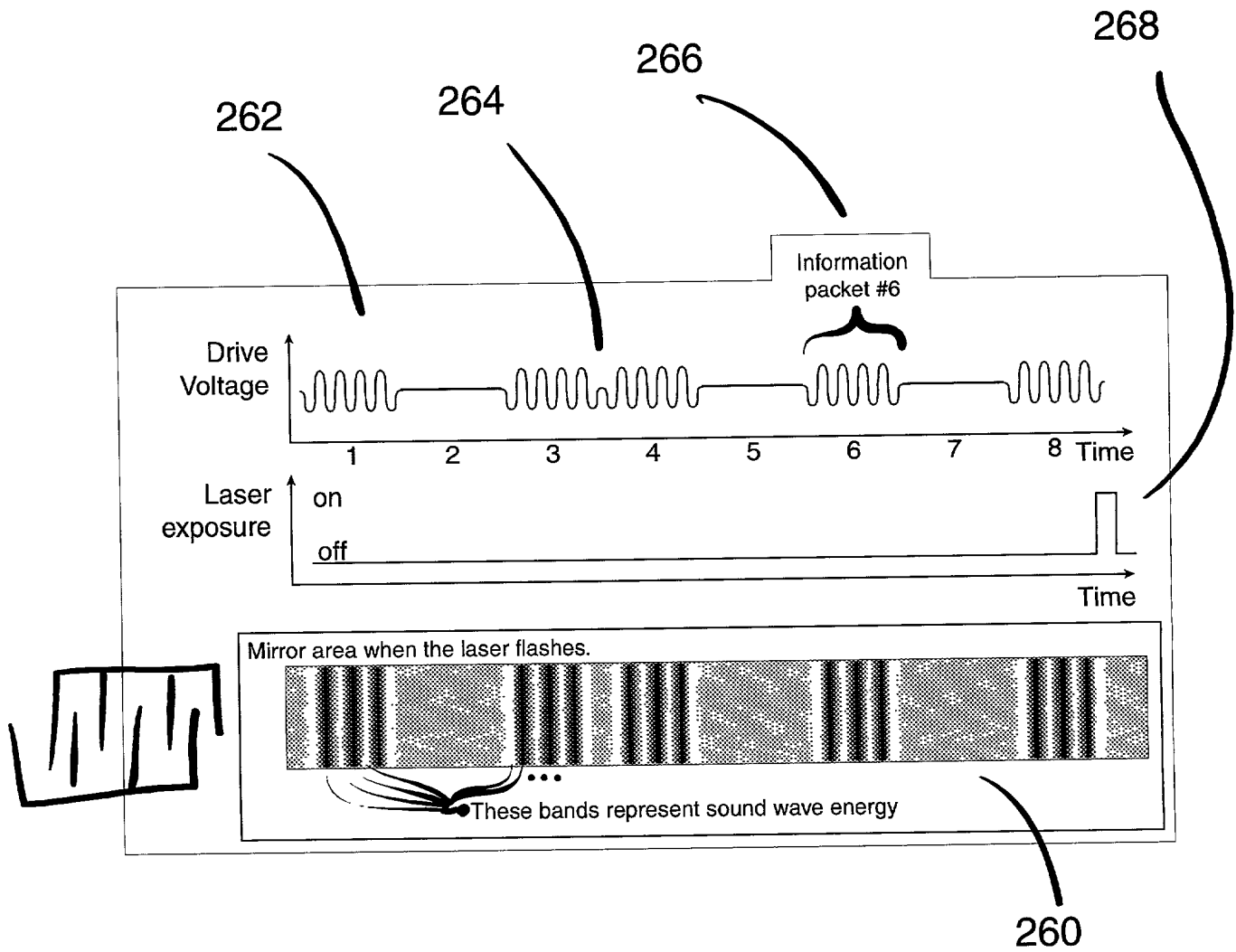
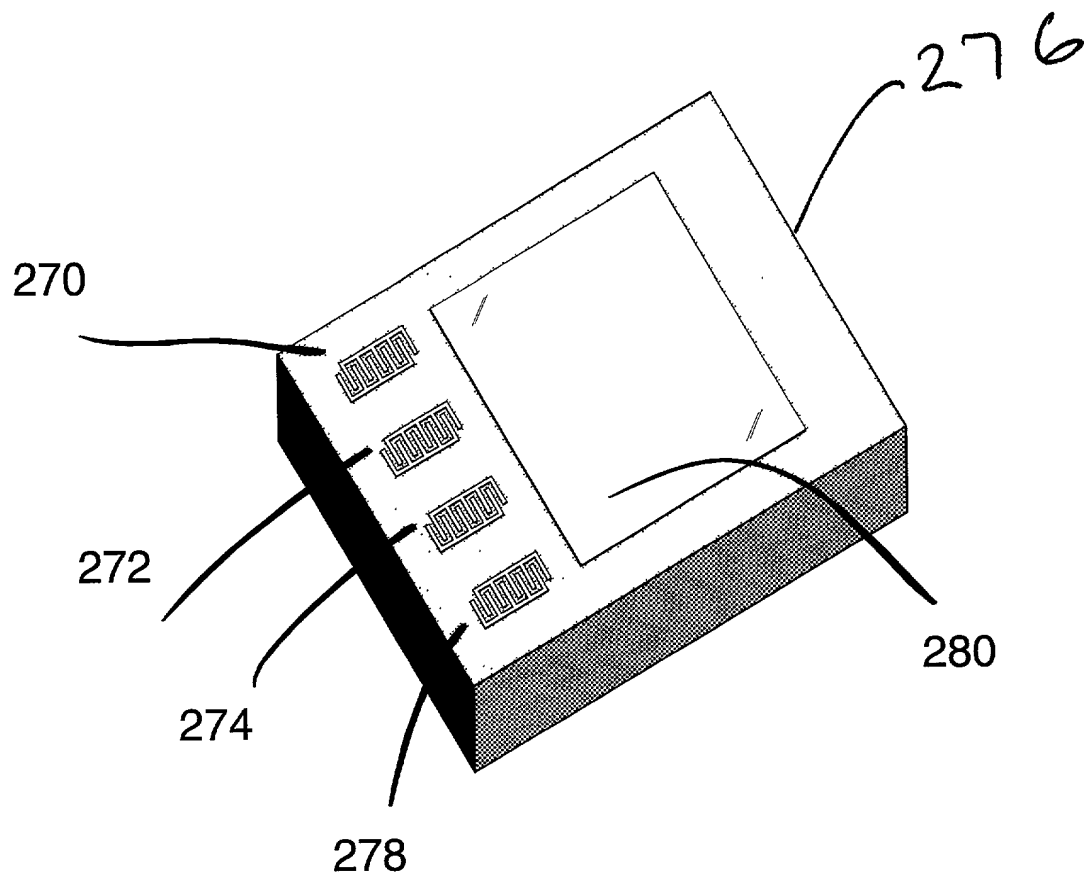


FIG 12

FIG. 13 is a schematic diagram of a system for recording sound wave energy on a mirror surface using a laser. The system includes a drive voltage source (262) connected to a laser (264). The laser is controlled by a drive voltage signal (266) and a laser exposure signal (268). The laser exposure signal is a pulse that occurs during the recording of information packet #6 (260). The resulting mirror area (260) shows the recorded sound wave energy as vertical bands.



13



14

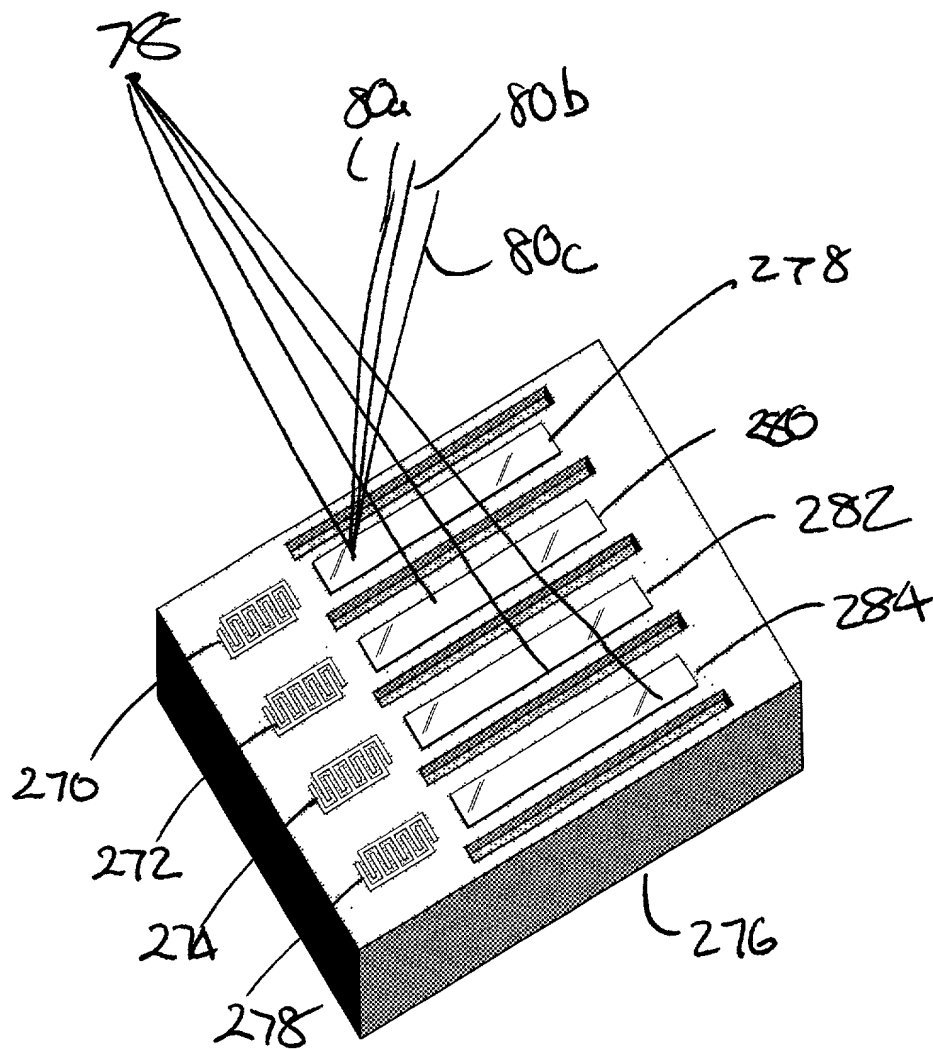


FIG 14b